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Compilation on the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a compilation of information contained in reports of treaty bodies and special procedures and other relevant United Nations documents, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies[1–2]

2. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) encouraged the State party to fully implement the relevant provisions that promoted access to and participation in cultural heritage and creative expressions and, as such, were conducive to implementing the right to take part in cultural life.[3]

3. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights encouraged the State party to ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.[4]

4. The Committee also encouraged the State party to consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.[5]

5. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities encouraged the State party to ratify the Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired or Otherwise Print Disabled.[6]

III. National human rights framework[7]

6. The Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression recommended that the Law on Interception of Communications be

revised in order to ensure that it conformed to national and international norms protecting the rights to privacy and to freedom of expression.[8]

7. The Human Rights Committee welcomed the adoption by the State party of the Law on the Prevention of and Protection against Domestic Violence, in 2014,[9] as did the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee against Torture.[10]

8. The Human Rights Committee recommended that the State party ensure that the draft amendments to the Law on the Ombudsman were in line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles), that it provide the Office of the Ombudsman with the human and financial resources necessary to ensure that it could effectively and independently implement its mandate, and intensify its efforts in responding diligently and promptly to the Ombudsman's recommendations.[11]

9. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights urged the State party to withdraw the recent amendment to article 8 of the Law on Asylum and Temporary Protection and to ensure that refugees and persons under subsidiary protection did not have to wait for a disproportionate period of time before they were entitled to family reunification.[12]

10. The Committee recommended that the State party bring the Law on the Minimum Wage into line with the Covenant and the Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970 (No. 131) of the International Labour Organization (ILO).[13]

11. The Committee also recommended that the State party review article 8 of the Law on Labour Relations with a view to bringing it fully into line with the Covenant.[14]

12. The Committee further recommended that the State party review the restrictive provisions of the Law on Termination of Pregnancy.[15]

13. The Committee also recommended that the State party strengthen the enforcement of the Law on Prevention of Corruption.[16]

14. The Committee against Torture recommended that the State party review its legislation to ensure it included a definition of torture in the Criminal Code that was in full conformity with the Convention, and that it ensure that article 142 of the Criminal Code provided for prosecution of those who attempted to commit torture, those who knowingly failed to report instances of torture and those who were complicit in torture.[17]

15. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that the State party revise its Criminal Code to ensure that it contained a clear and comprehensive definition of racial discrimination that was fully consistent with article 1 of the Convention. It also recommended that measures be taken to include in its legislation all aspects of article 4 of the Convention, including provisions on the prohibition of organizations that promote or incite racial discrimination and participation in or assistance to such organizations.[18]

16. The Committee also recommended that the State party implement its new 2015–2025 Strategy on the Integration of Refugees and Foreign Nationals to enhance local integration programmes.[19]

17. The Committee further recommended that the State party allocate sufficient resources to implement the National Action Plan on Roma Women (2016–2020) and the grant scheme "Integration of Women from Ethnic Communities in the Labour Market".[20]

18. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that the State party review and ensure the harmonization of its legislation and policies with the Convention, remove from its legislation, programmes, plans and policies derogatory terms relating to disability, and ensure respect for the dignity of all persons with disability.[21]

IV. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Cross-cutting issues

Equality and non-discrimination[22]

19. The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders expressed her concern regarding the physical and psychological integrity of those working and advocating for the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and working to promote equality and non-discrimination, particularly in exercising their right to freedom of opinion and expression and of peaceful assembly.[23]

20. The Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression was disturbed by reports of the emergence of expressions of hate and incitement to discrimination on the grounds of gender, nationality, religion and sexual orientation in the media and on the Internet. In particular, he noted a lack of attention paid to discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity.[24]

21. UNESCO welcomed the implementation of the National Strategy on Alleviating Poverty and Social Exclusion in the Republic of Macedonia (2010–2020), the National Strategy for the Development of Education (2005–2015) and the National Strategy for Equality and Non-discrimination (2012–2015), all aimed at making education more inclusive, particularly for students from minority groups.[25]

22. UNESCO noted that educational opportunities for all children, regardless of their economic or social background, were still an important issue. There were vast differences in attendance rates at all levels of education among students in urban and rural areas, and between those of richest and poorest students.[26]

23. The Human Rights Committee recommended that the State party amend its Law on the Prevention of and Protection against Discrimination with a view to explicitly prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity.[27]

24. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that the State party revise the Law on Prevention of and Protection against Discrimination, in particular by improving the definition of discrimination in line with its general comment No. 20 (2009) on non-discrimination in economic, social and cultural rights. It also recommended that the State party expedite the adoption of the draft national strategy for equality and non-discrimination for 2016–2020.[28]

25. The Committee also recommended that the State party consider amending the Law on Free Legal Aid in order to ensure that all people, including disadvantaged and marginalized individuals, particularly women, Roma, people living in rural areas, migrants and asylum seekers, were able to claim their economic, social and cultural rights with professional assistance, and that it allocate sufficient resources to the legal aid programmes.[29]

26. The Committee further recommended that the State party intensify its efforts to fully implement the Law on Equal Opportunities of Women and Men and the National Strategy for Gender Equality 2013–2020.[30]

27. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that the State party revise all legislation to incorporate all forms of discrimination on grounds of disability, including multiple and intersecting discrimination.[31]

28. The Committee also recommended that the State party revise the law on Protection of Children and the Law on Primary Education so that they expressly promoted inclusive education and included disability as a ground for discrimination.[32]

B. Civil and political rights

1. Right to life, liberty and security of person[33]

31. The Committee against Torture recommended that the State party take immediate action to put an end to ill-treatment in prisons, improve material conditions in detention facilities and enhance measures to reduce overcrowding.[34]

2. Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law[35]

31. The Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression recommended that expenditure on advertising by State institutions, political parties and public enterprises be fully transparent to the public.[36]

32. The Human Rights Committee recommended that the State party strengthen its efforts to eliminate police brutality and the excessive use of force by law enforcement officials.[37]

32. The Committee also recommended that the State party strengthen its efforts to improve living conditions in detention facilities on a sustainable basis with regard to access to adequate health-care services and sanitary conditions, with a view to achieving full compliance with the requirements of article 10 of the Covenant.[38]

33. The Committee further recommended that the State party reinforce measures to guarantee and protect the full independence and impartiality of the judiciary by ensuring that judiciaries operate without pressure and interference from the executive power or other outside influences. It also recommended that the State party ensure the right to a fair trial without undue delay, in line with article 14 of the Covenant.[39]

34. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural rights recommended that the State party intensify its efforts to enforce the Law on Prevention of and Protection against Domestic Violence by ensuring that all reported cases of domestic violence were investigated promptly, impartially and effectively and that perpetrators were brought to justice, and that it provide adequate support to victims of domestic violence by increasing the number of shelters and allocating sufficient funding for legal aid, as well as physical and psychological treatment.[40]

35. The Committee also recommended that the State party take all necessary measures to combat corruption, including by improving public governance and ensuring transparency in the conduct of public affairs and raising awareness of public and government officials on anti-corruption measures, as well as about the unacceptability of bribery.[41]

36. The Committee against Torture recommended that the State party take measures to ensure prompt, thorough and impartial investigations into allegations of torture and ill-treatment by law enforcement officials leading to the prosecution and punishment of those responsible with penalties that were consistent with the gravity of the act committed.[42]

3. Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life[43]

37. The Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression noted with appreciation that the national legal framework of the State party fully recognized the centrality of the protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression.[44] He emphasized, however, that there was a concrete need for further improvement, particularly in the translation of national norms into reality.[45]

38. The Special Rapporteur recommended that the financial and administrative independence of the public broadcaster in the State party be enhanced.[46]

39. The Human Rights Committee recommended that the State party ensure the full enjoyment by all of the freedom of expression and association, and protect journalists and others who exercised these rights from harassment, intimidation and violence.[47]

40. The Committee also recommended that the State party effectively investigate all allegations of police violence against journalists and demonstrators in connection with the events of 5 May 2015. The State party should always attempt to resort to alternatives to

detention in cases involving individuals who did not present a risk to public safety, and consider the impact of implementing its criminal laws against demonstrators on its duty to facilitate the right of peaceful assembly.[48]

41. The Human Rights Committee further recommended that the State party ensure that voting rights were made accessible to all citizens, including persons with disabilities and persons deprived of their liberty. The State party should also take measures to rectify all administrative obstacles to ensure the equal and full voting rights of all citizens.[49]

42. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that the State party fully respect the right to freedom of movement of its citizens and their right to leave and return to the country. The Committee recalled that States parties should take the steps necessary to prevent questioning, arrests and searches solely on the basis of an individual's ethnicity.[50]

43. The Committee also recommended that the State party continue to strengthen efforts to implement the principle of adequate and equitable representation, strive for the representation of smaller communities in managerial posts, and cooperate fully with the Ombudsman in monitoring the implementation of that principle.[51]

4. Prohibition of all forms of slavery

44. The Human Rights Committee recommended that the State party take measures to combat trafficking in persons, systematically and vigorously investigate and prosecute perpetrators and ensure that, when convicted, they are adequately sanctioned.[52]

5. Right to privacy and family life

45. The Human Rights Committee recommended that the State party take all measures necessary to ensure that its surveillance activities conformed to its obligations under the Covenant.[53]

C. Economic, social and cultural rights

1. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

46. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that the State party intensify its efforts to upgrade the vocational skills of the workforce to meet the needs of the labour market; create decent job opportunities, including through the implementation of the Active Labour Market Programmes; and develop and implement special measures to promote the employment of youth, women, persons with disabilities and Roma, including through quota systems. It also recommended that the State party ensure that workers in the informal economy were protected under labour legislation and enjoyed their rights to fair and favourable conditions of work and to social security.[54]

47. The Committee also recommended that the State party immediately apply the same level of minimum wage across all sectors, including the textile, garment and leather industries. It further recommended that the State party increase the minimum wages and regularly adjust them to the cost of living so as to ensure an adequate standard of living for workers and their families.[55]

48. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that the State party, in close collaboration with organizations of persons with disabilities, take effective and affirmative measures to ensure the employment of persons with disabilities in the public and private sectors, and ensure that the open labour market was inclusive and accessible, and that reasonable accommodation was available, and that the duty to provide reasonable accommodation was explicitly prescribed in legislation.[56]

2. Right to social security

49. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural rights recommended that the State party ensure that the most disadvantaged and marginalized individuals were fully protected under its social security system.[57]

50. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that the State party repeal provisions restricting the eligibility of persons with disabilities to social benefits to a particular age range, allocate certain allowances and benefits to children with disabilities, and ensure the provision of equal material support for biological and foster families.[58]

3. Right to an adequate standard of living

51. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that the State party intensify its efforts to combat poverty, including through the comprehensive analysis of the needs of the most disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and groups and the adoption of concrete and targeted measures to address them.[59]

52. The Committee also recommended that the State party take the steps necessary to protect the right to adequate food, including the adoption of a national strategy.[60]

53. The Committee further recommended that the State party take all the measures necessary to provide affordable social housing units for disadvantaged and marginalized individuals and families, including and especially Roma families, and to improve living conditions in informal settlements and collective centres.[61]

4. Right to health

54. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that the State party intensify its efforts to ensure that primary health-care services were available and accessible to all, regardless of geographical location.[62]

55. The Committee also recommended that the State party take all measures necessary to increase the number of gynaecologists in the country and to ensure that all women had access to gynaecological health services within their municipality; make information on sexual and reproductive health available to the general public; improve school education on sexual and reproductive health that was up to date, age-appropriate and based on a human rights perspective; and ensure that modern contraception methods were affordable to all.[63]

56. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that the State party remove age constraints from access to free health care and treatment, adopt a strategy to ensure free or affordable access for persons with disabilities to all required health services, and also adopt health protocols aimed at ensuring the right of persons with disabilities to free and informed consent to medical treatment. It also recommended that the State party take measures to ensure the availability and accessibility of health-care facilities and services for persons with disabilities, ensure the dissemination of information on sexual and reproductive rights in appropriate formats for all persons with disabilities, the availability of gender- and age-sensitive services, and also that of specialized services for persons with disabilities in all parts of the State party. It further recommended that the State party promptly adopt and implement a new action plan on improving health care for children with disabilities, and promote the availability and affordability of specialized health-care services related to disabilities.[64]

5. Right to education[65]

57. UNESCO recommended that the State party intensify further its effort to promote inclusive education and to improve the enrolment and retention of students from minority groups, Roma students in particular, and to ensure access to education for all children, specifically children without identity documents.[66]

58. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that the State party take all measures necessary to address the overrepresentation of Roma children in special schools and special classes in mainstream schools, including a review of the classification criteria and the adoption of inclusive and integrated education programmes.[67]

59. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that the State party immediately enact a plan of transition to ensure inclusive education for persons with disabilities at all levels, including in higher education institutions.[68]

D. Rights of specific persons or groups

1. Women

60. The Human Rights Committee recommended that the State party further strengthen its efforts to increase the participation of women in the political and public sectors, particularly in decision-making positions, and, if necessary, through appropriate temporary special measures to give full effect to the provisions of the Covenant.[69]

61. The Committee also recommended that the State party avoid pursuing any further campaigns used to stigmatize those who undergo abortions.[70]

62. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that the State party set concrete targets and adopt a time frame for increasing women's labour participation and employment rates and develop employment programmes targeted at women, paying special attention to ethnic minorities.[71]

63. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that the State party strengthen measures to address multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination against women and girls with disabilities.[72]

2. Children

64. The Human Rights Committee recommended that the State party take measures to eliminate all forms of institutional and de facto discrimination against children, particularly children who were members of minority communities and those held in correctional institutions.[73]

65. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended that the State party monitor and assess the situation, including by involving civil society organizations, with the aim of combating early marriage, and raise awareness among the population, in particular those communities concerned, on the negative impact of discrimination on girls' education, health and employment prospects.[74]

66. The Committee also recommended that the State party take measures to identify children whose births were not registered and who lacked identity documents, and continue to proceed with retroactive birth registration and issuance of documents, including, if possible, by simplifying the entire process.[75]

67. The Committee on the Rights of People with Disabilities recommended that the State party criminalize violence against children with disabilities, and that it mainstream the rights of children with disabilities into national policies, plans, programmes and compliance frameworks that applied to children and young people in general.[76]

3. Persons with disabilities[77]

68. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that the State party review its legislation to provide for the mandatory application of accessibility standards in all areas, and for the strict application of sanctions to those who fail to apply them.[78]

69. The Committee also recommended that the State party revise its legislation, policies and guidelines to ensure that disaster risk reduction management and humanitarian aid were accessible and inclusive of persons with disability.[79]

70. The Committee further recommended that the State party take measures to review existing legislation and policies to incorporate remedies and sanctions that prevent, in both the public and the private spheres, all forms of violence against and abuse and ill-treatment of persons with disabilities, in particular women, girls and children with psychosocial or intellectual disabilities.[80]

71. The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities recommended that the State party provide adequate human, financial and technical resources for the full implementation of deinstitutionalization; allocate sufficient resources for the provision of personal assistance to ensure that services in the community were available, accessible,

affordable, accommodating and of high quality in order to enable persons with disabilities to exercise their right to live independently and be included in the community; adopt the measures necessary to ensure that persons with disabilities had a legal entitlement to a sufficient personal budget for independent living; and adopt measures to ensure the provision of personal assistance for persons with disabilities, regardless of age limitations.[81]

72. The Committee also recommended that the State party adopt measures to ensure the provision of mobility and assistive devices, including assistance technologies, at affordable costs for persons with disabilities.[82]

73. The Committee further recommended that the State party adopt concrete legal and implementation measures to standardize, recognize and use sign language as an official language to be taught in schools, develop a pool of qualified sign language interpreters, and teachers in tactile, Braille and Easy Read skills, and ensure that television stations provided news and programmes in accessible formats, especially persons who were deaf, deafblind or hard of hearing.[83]

74. The Committee recommended that the State party take measures to ensure that persons with disabilities were not discriminated against during legal and administrative proceedings concerning their sexual and reproductive rights, the right to create a family, and legal custody of their children.[84]

75. The Committee also recommended that the State party adopt the legislation necessary to define and ensure access to habilitation and rehabilitation services, ensuring that it was human rights-based and developed with the involvement of organizations of persons with disabilities.[85]

76. The Committee further recommended that the State party take steps to support and encourage the participation of persons with disabilities, including children, in cultural, recreational, leisure and sporting activities.[86]

4. Minorities and indigenous peoples

77. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination encouraged the State party to conduct a census as soon as possible, or to collect updated data on the demographic composition of its population by other appropriate methods. The Committee would welcome in particular data specifying where each minority community was living amid which majority.[87]

78. The Human Rights Committee recommended that the State party take measures to increase participation of Roma in public life and decision-making processes.[88]

79. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that the State party intensify its efforts to eradicate structural discrimination against Roma and to improve their socioeconomic status.[89]

80. The Committee against Torture recommended that the State party combat and prevent discriminatory police misconduct by ensuring that all alleged cases of excessive use of force by law enforcement officials against members of the Roma community were promptly and effectively recorded and investigated and, as appropriate, prosecuted and punished, ensuring that the victims were provided with an opportunity to seek redress, including as full a rehabilitation as possible.[90]

5. Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons[91]

81. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights called upon the authorities of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to end their systematic policy of expulsion and detention of migrants.[92]

82. The High Commissioner called for urgent measures to help stranded migrants return to a normal life, including by creating avenues for gainful employment, and stressed the importance of offering displaced children proper education opportunities.[93]

83. The High Commissioner also called for asylum procedures to be strengthened, noting that of the approximately 600 people who had applied for asylum since 2015, only

five had been granted refugee status at first instance. He deplored the fact that possibilities for family reunification had also become extremely restrictive.[94]

84. The Human Rights Committee recommended that the State party ensure that detention of asylum seekers, irregular migrants and refugees was used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest possible period of time, and that alternatives to detention were available in law and implemented in practice; end as a matter of urgency the detention of unaccompanied minors, except as a measure of last resort and for the shortest possible period of time; and strengthen its efforts to improve the living conditions in detention centres for migrants and asylum seekers by providing adequate health-care services and sanitary conditions. It also recommended that the State party take concrete measures to reduce overcrowding, including by using alternatives to detention, and respect the principle of non-refoulement by ensuring that asylum seekers were neither extradited, deported nor expelled to a country where there were substantial grounds for believing that there was a real risk of irreparable harm.[95]

6. Stateless persons

85. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that the State party take all measures necessary to issue identity cards to all Roma and to address the situation of stateless persons in accordance with the requirements of the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons of 1954.[96]

86. UNESCO noted that progress in identifying and issuing birth registration upon birth for children without identity documentation seemed slow. Access of children without identity documentation to education seemed to be restricted, especially in rural areas.[97]

Notes

[1] Tables containing information on the scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia will be available at www.ohchr.org/EN/Countries/ENACARegion/Pages/MKIndex.aspx.
[2] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/10, paras. 116.1–116.3, 116.26, 116.62, 117.1– 117.2, 117.5 and 119.1–119.2.
[3] UNESCO submission for the universal periodic review of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, para. 18.
[4] E/C.12/MKD/CO/2-4, para. 55.
[5] Ibid., para. 56.
[6] CRPD/C/MKD/CO/1, para. 52.
[7] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/10, paras. 101.1–101.5.
[8] A/HRC/26/30/Add.2, para. 92.
[9] CCPR/C/MKD/CO/3, para. 3.
[10] E/C.12/MKD/CO/2-4, para. 4 and CAT/C/MKD/CO/3, para. 5.
[11] CCPR/C/MKD/CO/3, para. 5.
[12] E/C.12/MKD/CO/2-4, para. 22.
[13] Ibid., para. 32.
[14] Ibid., para. 34.
[15] Ibid., para. 50.
[16] Ibid., para. 18 (b).
[17] CAT/C/MKD/CO/3, para. 15 (a)–(b).
[18] CERD/C/MKD/CO/8-10, para. 9 (a)–(b).
[19] Ibid., para. 13.
[20] Ibid., para. 19 (a).
[21] CRPD/C/MKD/CO/1, para. 6.
[22] For the relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/10 paras. 101.14–101.46.
[23] A/HRC/25/55/Add.3, para. 262.
[24] A/HRC/26/30/Add.2, para. 17.
[25] UNESCO submission, para. 10.
[26] Ibid., para. 13.
[27] CCPR/C/MKD/CO/3, para. 7.
[28] E/C.12/MKD/CO/2-4, para. 20 (a)–(b).
[29] Ibid., para. 14.

[30] Ibid., para. 28.
[31] CRPD/C/MKD/CO/1, para. 8 (a).
[32] Ibid., para. 40 (a).
[33] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/10, paras. 101.47–101.60.
[34] CAT/C/MKD/CO/3, para. 10 (a)–(c).
[35] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/10, paras. 101.61–101.70.
[36] A/HRC/26/30/Add.2, para. 90.
[37] CCPR/C/MKD/CO/3, para. 12.
[38] Ibid., para. 13.
[39] Ibid., para. 14 (a)–(c).
[40] E/C.12/MKD/CO/2-4, para. 40.
[41] Ibid., para. 18 (a).
[42] CAT/C/MKD/CO/3, para. 12 (a).
[43] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/10, paras. 101.71–101.86.
[44] A/HRC/26/30/Add.2, para. 12.
[45] Ibid., para. 13.
[46] Ibid., para. 89.
[47] CCPR/C/MKD/CO/3, para. 18.
[48] Ibid., para. 19.
[49] Ibid., para. 22.
[50] CERD/C/MKD/CO/8-10, para. 15.
[51] Ibid., para. 25.
[52] CCPR/C/MKD/CO/3, para. 15.
[53] Ibid., para. 23.
[54] E/C.12/MKD/CO/2-4, para. 30.
[55] Ibid., para. 32.
[56] CRPD/C/MKD/CO/1, para. 46 (b).
[57] E/C.12/MKD/CO/2-4, para. 38.
[58] CRPD/C/MKD/CO/1, para. 48 (b).
[59] E/C.12/MKD/CO/2-4, para. 42.
[60] Ibid., para. 44.
[61] Ibid., para. 46.
[62] Ibid., para. 48.
[63] Ibid., para. 50.
[64] CRPD/C/MKD/CO/1, para. 42 (b)–(h).
[65] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/10, paras. 101.100–101.101.
[66] UNESCO submission, para. 12.
[67] E/C.12/MKD/CO/2-4, para. 54.
[68] CRPD/C/MKD/CO/1, para. 40 (b).
[69] CCPR/C/MKD/CO/3, para. 9.
[70] Ibid., para. 11.
[71] See E/C.12/MKD/CO/2-4, para. 28.
[72] See CRPD/C/MKD/CO/1, para. 12.
[73] See CCPR/C/MKD/CO/3, para. 21.
[74] See CERD/C/MKD/CO/8-10, para. 19 (b).
[75] Ibid., para. 21 (c).
[76] See CRPD/C/MKD/CO/1, para. 14 (b) and (d).
[77] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/10, paras. 101.100–101.101.
[78] See CRPD/C/MKD/CO/1, para. 18 (a).
[79] Ibid., para. 20 (a).
[80] Ibid., para. 28 (a).
[81] Ibid., para. 32.
[82] Ibid., para. 34.
[83] Ibid., para. 36 (b).
[84] Ibid., para. 38 (b).
[85] Ibid., para. 44.
[86] Ibid, para. 52.
[87] See CERD/C/MKD/CO/8-10, para. 7.
[88] See CCPR/C/MKD/CO/3, para. 8.
[89] See E/C.12/MKD/CO/2-4, para. 24.
[90] See CAT/C/MKD/CO/3, para. 14 (a).
[91] For relevant recommendations, see A/HRC/26/10, paras. 101.102–101.103.
[92] See www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=20567&LangID=E.

[93] Ibid.
[94] Ibid.
[95] See CCPR/C/MKD/CO/3, para. 17.
[96] See E/C.12/MKD/CO/2-4, para. 24.
[97] UNESCO submission, para. 12.